THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

RICHMOND—PRINTED (EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY) BY AUGUSTINE DAVIS, AT FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM—PAID IN ADVANCE.

No. 1123.] SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1803. [VOLUME XVII.

Virginia.

At a superior Court of Chancery for the Richmond Diſtrict, June and, 1803,

Between

James Henderſon and Robert Fitzgerald, merchants and partners, acting under and by the firm of Henderſon and Fitzgerald, Plaintiffs,

And

Sarah Shields, adm'x of John Shields, and Eleazar Backus, Defendants.

THE Defendant Sarah Shields not having entered her appearance and given ſecurity accordiug to the act of Aſſembly, and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the Court, that ſhe is not an inhabitant of this Country; on the motion the Plaintiffs by their Council it is ordered, that the ſaid Defendant do appear here on the firſt day of the next term, and anſwer the bill of the Plaintiffs, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in ſome news paper in the City of Richmond, for two months ſucceſſively, and poſted at the front door of the Capitol in the ſaid City.

A Copy—Teſte,

Peter Tinsley, C. C.

Lost or Miſlaid.

THE following Certificates of Stock of the United States, ſtanding on the books of John Hopkins, eſq. Commiſſioner of Loans, have been loſt or miſlaid, viz.

No. 969—dolls. 1498 64 ſix per cent.
931 749 32 def. 6 per cent
933 1123 98 three per cent.

All of which Certificates are dated 11th May, 1793, and ſigned by John Hopkins, Commiſſioner of Loans, ſtate of Virginia. Notice is hereby given, that application will be made for a renewal of the above Certificates, agreeable to law. Any perſon who can give me information of the ſaid Certificates, ſhall be generouſly rewarded.

Cornelius Calvert, ſen.

Norfolk, July 3, 1803. 1aw6w†.

SPEED THE PLOUGH!

A REGULAR demand for OATS, in the ſheaf, induced the ſubſcriber to prepare a large ſupply for market, a ſample of which may be ſeen at the Baſin—where they are now offered for ſale, at *very reduced* prices, as below ſtated: and as the *quality* of his crop is equal to any, and (poſſibly) the *condition*, ſuperior, he calculates on conſiderations like theſe, to ſecure to him the encouragement due to his exertions.

D. M. RANDOLPH.

Richmond, July 11, 1803.

—The prices per 100wt.—

		Cents.
Any quantity leſs than a boat load at		75
Ditto	one to three boat loads at	67
Ditto	three to five ditto at	63
Ditto	five, and more ditto at	60

N. B. Applications may be made at the Hay-Scales. Thoſe furniſhed by waggons will neceſſarily be at the price of 80 cents per 100wt. [1w]

Grand and Ingenious *FIRE-WORKS.*

MONS. DURIEUX at the requeſt of a number of reſpectable inhabitants of this place, Manchester, &c. has determined once more to exhibit his Fire Works: He therefore begs leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Richmond, Manchester, and their vicinities, that he will again perform, for the laſt time this ſeaſon, on Saturday evening next, the 16th inſt. at the Circus in the Hay Market Gardens, on an extenſive and handſome ſcale, and among other things, hitherto not exhibited in this place, will be preſented the ſurpriſing, FLYING PIGEON—all of which will be more particularly explained in his bills prepared for the occaſion. As the Ciscus will be compleated to his wiſhes, as well for a fair and brilliant diſplay of his works, as for a genteel and comfortable reception of his ſpectators, he flatters himſelf with meeting their approbation and encouragement; and to their judgment be humbly ſubmits.

Richmond, July 12, 1803.

Bolting Cloths,

Of excellent quality, and completely aſſorted,

FOR ſale by the ſubſcriber, nearly oppoſite to Meſſrs. Taylor & Brown's Vendue Office.

S. M. Myers.

BONDS due at the Cuſtom-House, Richmond, in the month of July, become payable on the following days, viz.

Ship	Alexander,	July 10, 1803.
	Speedwell,	12.
Brig	Fame,	10.
Ship	Alexander,	14.
	Hercules,	13.
	Re Union,	20.
	Induſtry,	27.
	Bellona,	6.
Sloop	Little Jim,	4.

LOUISIANA.

MEMORIAL

ON THIS QUESTION, WHETHER IT BE ADVANTAGEOUS FOR *FRANCE* TO TAKE POSSESSION OF *LOUISIANA*?

Preſented to the French Government by Mr. Livingston, the American Miniſter at Paris.

[Tranſlated for the N. England Palladium, by Mr. Nancrede, of Boston.]

This queſtion preſents itſelf in two points of view:—Firſt, in the relation of commerce and manufactures: Secondly, in thoſe of the poſitive or relative force of France.

Colonies do not excite intereſt for their own ſake, but only as reſpects the influence they may have on a nation; and as one man alone is more uſeful by remaining at home, than two by removing at a diſtance, a wiſe nation does not ſeek to colonize, until ſhe has a ſuperabundance of population, which ſhe cannot uſefully employ in any other way.

Though very conſiderable, the population of France is very far from having reached the term which renders colonies neceſſary: Her ſoil, climate, and local ſituation give her, as a commercial, and eſpecially as a manufacturing nation, great advantages over all the nations of Europe. The ſpirit of invention, the taſte and induſtry of its inhabitants, place her in the firſt rank. But thoſe advantages are wonderfully abridged by the want of capitals ſufficient to make uſe of them. A rival nation, greatly inferior in every one of theſe particulars, by increaſing the national fortune, furniſh it with the means of maintaining that very ſuperiority.

Capitals increaſe the number of manufactures, by the introduction of machines, by the regular payment of workmen, by the reduction of the intereſts of money, and eſpecially by the poſſeſſion of new markets.

None but rich individuals can undertake thoſe ſlow and expenſive ſpeculations, which often give the ſuperiority to a manufactu[illegible]. A poor merchant cannot undertake long voyages, returns from which are ſlow; they are reſerved for the wealthy, who can give credits long enough to tempt foreign nations to give his articles the preference over thoſe of other nations, which expect a quick return for their's. The want of capitals in France, is ſuch, that no manufacturer has at his command a quantity of articles ſufficient to anſwer the demands; and conſequently no foreigner can be ſure to obtain from his French correſpondent wherewith to make his returns without retarding his veſſel in port, or, at leaſt, without being obliged to take a conſiderable quantity of articles of inferior quality, picked up in a number of different manufactories; ſo that if he commits any fraud, no one can be charged with it. This renders the character of a manufacture of very little importance in the eyes of a French workman.

Hence when a foreign veſſel, eſpecially if owned at a great diſtance, ſells her cargo in France, ſhe is ordered to take nothing but wines or brandies, becauſe they are the only articles which the owner is ſure to procure in ſufficient quantities, in the fixed time.

In England, on the contrary, he will find all ſort of goods in one hour, from one manufacture, the reputation of which would ſuffer, if the whole ſupply were not of the ſame quality with the ſample. This conſideration will ever induce a foreigner to apply to an Engliſh, in preference to a French merchant, for a purchaſe of goods of the ſame kind.—Hence cargoes are ſold in France, and the proceeds carried to England, there to be ſold for articles which France might ſupply, if her manufactures were rich enough to anſwer every demand, in a ſhort time, without compelling the purchaſer to have recourſe to a great number of manufactures.

This inconveniency can only be removed by increaſing the capitals of manufacturers. It would be too great a deviation from my ſubject, to point out the means of obtaining thoſe capitals; but it is evident, that they muſt be conſiderably leſſened by the forming of a Navy at the expence of manufactures, or by uſing the capitals of the nation in diſtant countries. It is beyond doubt, that capitals open new channels; for nothing is more natural for merchants whoſe capital is ſmall, than to content themſelves with acting the part of Brokers or Commiſſion Merchants, to thoſe who can ſupply them with goods on credit; and for this very reaſon, England loſt nothing by the independence of America. Her immenſe capitals have created a monied dependence, which, in a commercial relation, replaced the ſupremacy ſhe had loſt in the government. The increaſe of capital in America, frees it in ſome degree from that dependency, and by furniſhing her with the means of extending her commerce, and even to offer capitals to other nations, which know how to calculate the value of the market which ſhe offers to manufactures and to the luxury of Europe.

It will be readily granted, that Colonies beyond the ſeas add nothing to the force of a nation, theſe are, on the contrary, weak points, which are guarded at a very great expence, both in men and money; eſpecially if they be in hot and unhealthy climates.

The queſtion, therefore, is reduced to this. *Has* France *a ſuperfluity of men and money great enough to juſtify the ſettling of a new colony?*

Thoſe which France already poſſeſſes in the Weſt Indies and at Cayenne, are more than ſufficient for her wants, and even the wants of all Europe, if they were cultivated ſo as to produce all they are capable of. But how are they to be cultivated? Experience has proved that the inhabitants of hot climates never work from want: Force alone can ſupply the two great ſpurs to labor in Northern climates, hunger and cold, which nature has placed in thoſe ſevere climates—Hence ſlavery alone can fertilize thoſe colonies, and ſlaves cannot be procured but at a great expence.

The Spaniſh part of Hiſpaniola was almoſt uncultivated for want of ſlaves. It is now poſſeſſed by France; and, to render it of advantage, it will be neceſſary to lay out immenſe capitals in ſlaves, in buildings, and in improvements of uncultivated lands. Others will be neceſſary to make up for the loſſes of the French part of that, not to mention the other iſlands. Where are thoſe capitals to be found? Men who travel into diſtant and unhealthy climates are ſeldom wealthy. Thoſe riches muſt therefore be found in France, or in ſome country that has a ſuperfluity of capital. If they are found in France, it can only be, a to certain degree, at the expence of internal manufactures. It may, however, appear advantageous, in a national point of view, to encourage the uſe of the riches of France for that object; conſidering the extreme fertility of the French Weſt Indies, and their preſent ſituation of culture, thoſe funds will ſoon yield a profit. But as long as money will command ſo high an intereſt; ſo long as the interior of the Republic ſhall offer monied men a ſource of ſpeculations, and property ſhall lie in ſo few hands, it will be difficult to induce the majority of them to diſpoſſeſs themſelves of this capital to ſend it at a diſtance, and run the riſk of the integrity of their agents, and all thoſe whom recent examples have taught them to dread.

Foreign coin was formerly introduced into France through the United Provinces; but the preſent ſtate of the Batavian Colonies, and the loſſes they have ſuſtained by the war, leave but little hope, that much may be uſed in the reſtoring of French Colonies.

The United States poſſeſs conſiderable capitals in money, and productions neceſſary to the reſtoration of the Iſlands, No great credit, in money will probably be given to the planters; but with ſuitable encouragements, there is no doubt they will be able to obtain thoſe productions which muſt, were it not for that circumſtance, be paid for in caſh, and the commercial ſpeculations of the United States will extend to the French Iſlands, when the public and private credit of France ſhall have been reſtored, and when experience ſhall have convinced the people how unwiſe it is to eſtabliſh a revenue upon foreign trade, while it is in fact collected from their own citizens. At Hiſpaniola, a duty of 20 per cent is paid upon articles introduced by ſtrangers. This duty is in fact paid by ſtrangers, and it happens that fraud, and the bad adminiſtration of cuſtom houſes, is as uſual, a ſource of veſation for foreign merchants. But it is the planter who furniſhes the money, for this tax is always added to the price, and even an intereſt is advanced upon it as a compenſation for the veſations which the captains experience in their commerce. What then is the effect of that operation, if not to take from the planter one fourth part of the money which he had ſo much difficulty to get from France? Or otherwiſe to ſtop, by that means, partly the re-eſtabliſhment of the capitals which alone can render the iſlands finally productive? I ſay finally, for it is folly to believe that they will yield to France a compenſation for her actual outſets, unleſs it be after a great many years. I will even ſay, that unleſs the ports of Hiſpaniola are open to every veſſel loaded with articles of neceſſity, until the inhabitants have the right of buying cheap and ſelling dear, by encouraging the rivalry between the ſellers and purchaſers, until every ſort of veſation is removed, and ſtrangers receive every poſſible ſecurity for their capitals in the Iſlands, ages will paſs away before Hiſpaniola will ceaſe draining France of its riches and ſtrength without offering her any equivalent return.

It is, therefore, evident, that had France no other poſſeſſion beyond the ſeas, except her iſlands, it might eaſily place all the capital of which ſhe now can, and probably hereafter will be able to diſpoſe in a long ſeries of years.

But if to all this, we add the immenſe poſſeſſions in Guyanna, her productions, and the capitals neceſſary to carry the whole of it to its full value; if we add the eſtabliſhments neceſſary to be made in India, if the deſign be to bring into the ports of France that variety of articles which invite exchanges, and give commerce its due activity, we ſhall find that one century at leaſt will paſs away before France may want poſſeſſions of that kind.

But as France has, like other countries, but a confined capital, the only queſtion is, *where ſhall this capital be placed?* ſhall it be here? or in the Weſt Indies? at Cayenne? In India, or at Louiſiana? For it is obvious that what will be placed in one of thoſe eſtabliſhments will be at the expence of another; it is equally ſo, that the national expenditures will increaſe with her colonies; and that, in caſe of war, the points of attack and defence will be multiplied in the ſame ratio.

Able ſtateſmen have queſtioned whether colonies were uſeful to a country ſituated like France; but my deſign is not to examine this theory. France has colonies;—ſhe has invited her citizens to go and carry their riches to them; honor requires that ſhe keep and protect them; but ſhe is under no obligation to create new ones; to multiply points of defence; to ſquander away the capitals ſhe wants at home and abroad. How could the poſſeſſion of Louiſiana be uſeful to her? In the firſt place, its cultivation is to be carried on, as in all warm countries, by ſlaves; the capitals ſpent in buying them, or the ſlaves themſelves, would have been carried to the Iſlands, if this new channel had not opened. This rivalry will riſe the price of ſlaves for the planters, and may thus much retard the ſettlement.

On their arrival at *Louiſiana*, the ſlaves will be employed in the barren occupations of felling the large foreſts with which this immenſe country is covered, a labor but little ſuited to ſlaves, for it requires being long accuſtomed to the axe; and force and activity are ſeldom found in ſlaves. They muſt be clothed, fed and maintained during whole years before any profit can be derived from them. What I am about to relate may ſerve to determine that period. In the Northern and Middle States of America, the uſual term of a quit-rent leaſe in the lands is ten years free from rent, and after this the leſſee pays 12 buſhels of wheat for every hundred acres forever.—It is, therefore, obvious, that the firſt ten years are conſidered as a time of expence, during which term the owner requires no payment. But in the Southern States, new lands cannot even be given out on thoſe terms, becauſe the white planter ſets a higher value on his labor, and the clearing of foreſts requires too great outſets for any one but the owner of the land.

Who then will cultivate Louiſiana with ſlaves? Who is the citizen willing to beſtow large capitals upon ſo precarious a property with the proſpect of a diſtant return.

It may be aſked, why does it not happen in the Southern States? It is anſwered, firſt, becauſe none are ſoutherly enough to be wholly free from colds of winter, which renders ſavage life very difficult to men, born in hot climates; and ſecondly, becauſe the Southern States, are moſtly ſurrounded by the ſea, and by mountains the whole population of which is white, and which cut off the communication between the ſlaves and the vaſt foreſts of the interior parts.

But let us ſuppoſe all theſe difficulties overcome, what commercial advantage can France derive from the ſettlement of this colony? The productions of Louiſiana being the ſame with thoſe of the Weſt Indies, no advantage is to be reaped, for the iſlands, being well cultivated, will ſuffice for the wants of France, and even all Europe. The introduction of thoſe from Louiſiana, would only leſſen the price without adding any thing to the value, and France would be obliged to prevent the ruin of thoſe who had employed their funds in the colonies, to imitate the Dutch, who deſtroy their ſpices and teas, when the quantity of theſe commodities in Europe is large enough to cauſe a depreciation of their value. The productions of Louiſiana, which do not grow in the Weſt-Indies, are only lumber, and perhaps rice; but it is certain that thoſe productions, conſidering the difficulties of procuring them in a hot and unſalubrious climate, will not cover the outſets, or, at leaſt, will not yield the ſame profits, as would be procured by raiſing them in the iſlands, in procuring the ſame or other and more valuable articles.

The proof of this is found in the United States. It is not from Georgia nor South Carolina, that the Weſt-Indies are ſupplied with lumber, but chiefly from the Northern States, where foreſts are more ſcarce and more valuable than in the South. The cauſe of this is, that the ſupplying of lumber, the mills neceſſary to prepare them for ſale, all theſe are the work of free hands, which are ſatisfied with a moderate price.

I ſhall preſume further to lay down, however paradoxical it may ſeem, that it is not advantageous for France to ſupply herſelf with lumber, even if ſhe could procure it from Louiſiana.—I have two reaſons to offer:—What lumber the Northern States ſupply her colonies with is paid for in molaſſes and ſome rum.—The firſt article coſt the planter nothing, for, were it not for that, this would be an uſeleſs production of his ſugar, and the ſecond is but a very moderate expence for diſtillation. If it were conſumed in America molaſſes would be thrown away as uſeleſs, and this was the caſe when America was a Britiſh colony, becauſe French commerce does not offer any other market for that commodity.

It may therefore, be ſaid that the colonies have from the United States, lumber for nothing. Should, on the contrary, a ſettlement be formed in Louiſiana for the ſupplying of that article, every expence and outſet of this eſtabliſhment, all the labour neceſſary to cut, ſaw, and tranſport it to the place where it is to be ſold, would be a real loſs for the nation, even admitting that the cutters and other men employed, ſhould take as payment, molaſſes and rum; becauſe their labour would produce nothing to the nation.

But it is certain that Louiſiana could not furniſh a market for molaſſes or rum. It is only in New-England (Northern States,) that thoſe articles are conſumed. The inhabitants of the South prefer ardent ſpirits, diſtilled from grain, apples, and peaches, to thoſe diſtilled from molaſſes.

On the ſuppoſition, therefore, that the planters ſupply themſelves with lumber in a French colony, excluſively at Louiſiana, they would be forced to pay for it in money or objects of real value. If the right of ſupply is not excluſive, it is dull, becauſe the labourer of a ſouthern climate cannot work as cheap as the robuſt ſon of the North.

It might be thought that molaſſes would ſtill find a market in New-England, though it were no longer the price of lumber. It would be an error. They have no other reaſon to take it, than its being offered them in exchange for an article for which they have few other markets. Let the colonies refuſe lumber, from the North, ſpirits from grain, apples, &c. will immediately be ſubſtituted to thoſe from ſugar, becauſe the price of rum would immediately be higher.—Then it will be that every ſort of commerce between them and the colonies will ceaſe, unleſs it be for proviſions, which they will neceſſarily require to be paid for in money, or in what will paſs in foreign markets, for money.

The ſecond reaſon why France ought not to get her lumber from Louiſiana, even tho' ſhe might do it, is, that, in caſe of war, ſuppoſing England ſhould preſerve her naval ſuperioty, no ſure calculations could be made upon receiving proviſions; and they could not be ſupplied from the United States, for that commerce, having been abandoned ſince the peace, thoſe whom it then employed have ſought other objects of induſtry;

and saw mills, erected to prepare that lumber, are out of use, and will not easily be set up again, at the renewal of hostilities, so that the misfortunes which are the consequence of it would be doubly distressing to the colonies.

It is, therefore, very evident the colonizing of Louisiana would, in a commercial point of view, be very injurious to France, because it would employ capitals which would be more usefully employed in other colonies; because those capitals would lie dormant for several years, and because admitting they should become productive for individuals, they would add nothing to the national mass, and would have no other effect than to lower the price of colonial produce, and lessen the profits of their labor.

It might however be thought, that the possession of Louisiana would afford one more market to French manufactures, and thus compensate the expence of the nation for its settlement. This question deserves a particular examination, and the provisioning or the consumption of French manufactures may relate either to the free or bond population.

If it be the free class that is to be mustered by emigrants from France, it will be composed of that portion of the people, which not only could support themselves in France, but, besides, increase the national riches by their industry.—For France is not overburthened by her population, and consequently every emigration will form a vacuum somewhere, or abandon some useful branch which will no longer be carried on. The emigrant carries away with him a portion of the general good, in the mass of the productive labour of the mother country; he also carries away with him a portion of the capital, for he never goes with empty hands; and, as I have already observed, ten years must pass away before his settlement produces beyond his first necessaries. He must, at the same time, live with the strictest economy, for having nothing to offer in exchange, he receives scarcely any thing from the mother country, and the nature of the southerly climates very few of the articles necessary in Europe.

It is, therefore, beyond all doubt, that, as to the present emigrant, the few articles furnished him by French manufactures will not cover the loss which the nation will sustain of his own labour; besides he will consume much less in America than he would in France, and, besides his labour, the manufacturer, who supplied his wants in both countries, will be a loser by his emigration.

Black population will still less contribute to the support of French manufactures, because their consumption in articles of dress is very small; and even in South-Carolina it does not amount to more than forty livres a year for each negro. At Louisiana, where the winter is still less severe, it will be reduced in proportion; it will consist in cotton, principally worked in the country, and still more smuggled from the United States. But if the whole were brought from France, after deducting the raw-materials which must be purchased, the the whole profit of the French manufacturer will not amount to more than 30 livres for each negro, every year. Now, as each slave will cost the nation 1000 livres, and as this capital would have produced, in France, at least 10 pr. cent. in every other commerce or manufacture, the difference between 100 livres French produce, and 30 livres, produce of the Louisiana cloathing, gives the real loss to be sustained by France in the first ten years, during which, they can only, as I have said before, supply their first wants, if so much; and as a certain number must die by the change of climate, and a number will run away, the real loss of France on every slave imported and employ in Louisiana must be 100 livres every year.

But if we add to this, the profit which this very slave could have furnished, if transported to the islands, (and it is certain that all the slaves carried to Louisiana are so many hands taken from the islands,) we shall find that the actual loss of the nation in the interruption of labour, will amount to upwards of 600 livres per annum; so that the first loss for the nation, in the introduction of 1000 slaves to Louisiana, will be 900,000 livres. It is true, that if peace continue, and if, in opposition to expectation, the colony should prosper, the rich planters will make a great consumption of French goods, but that of the slaves will ever be very small, or their labour without profit, because as I have already observed, being employed to cultivate articles which the islands can more easily supply for every demand, and the sale of which is confined, by increasing the quantity, they will only lessen the prices of those commodities which it is essential for France to keep high, because she possesses the most fertile islands.

I know there is an opinion entertained by many, viz. That French goods, in their way to the Missisippi, will find a market in the western part of the United States. The most complete ignorance of the navigation of that river could alone have given rise to such an opinion, which is likewise grounded on the ignorance of the wants of the inhabitants.—It is certain that the wines of France are not fit for climates as hot as those they must cross before they arrive in the Western States; that they are still less suited to the means and taste of the inhabitants, who are more accustomed to their own liquors, such as cider, beer, whisky, and peach-brandy, the latter, with time, becomes superior to the best French brandy; so that instead of receiving those articles through Louisiana, they might themselves supply the colony with them. As to the articles of glass and earthen ware, they are made in every part of the Western States, where the raw materials are every where found. The demands for China-ware are small, but if they were large, French ware is too dear to hurt the sale of China.

Large iron works are also wrought on the spot, and English hard-ware has so well-known a superiority over the French, that the latter would certainly remain unsold, if both were exposed at market. The only articles which might, perhaps, be introduced into the country, would be silks, cambricks, and a few other articles of luxury. But even all these can never pass through the river Mississippi. The dangerous navigation of the gulph, the long and expensive distance to go against the current, the large capitals of the English and American merchants at Philadelphia, and the great improvements which are made every day in the roads and island navigation, will cause land carriage to be preferred as far as the Ohio and other rivers, whence they are carried to the settlements easily and cheaply. It is a well known fact, that dry goods have been carried from Philadelphia to New-Orleans by land, by that route, in preference to sea carriage. It is therefore visionary to believe that goods be carried from France that way; whilst the enterprizing English, who have the right of navigating that river, and the prejudices of the Americans in favor of their manufactures, never attempted to introduce their goods that way, because they well know that they are more easily brought by Philadelphia and Baltimore. But should France be desirous of introducing that way more bulky articles into the western states, and accustom the inhabitants to their wines and manufactures, it could only be *by putting New-Orleans into their hands, with the reserve that it shall ever be a free port for French vessels and goods, without being subjected to any other duties than those paid by the Americans.* By this means the American merchants settled at New Orleans may be interested in their commerce, if instead of going to England, their capitals would go to France; for England, which has not the same means, and which pays higher duties, could not supply those goods at so low a rate.

But should France on the other hand resolve to keep the island, a great proportion of the capitals of the commerce of New-Orleans, which are especially in the hands of the English and Americans, will naturally take the course which the United States shall fix, and that that must be a rival place of commerce with New-Orleans, which being rid of the vexations consequent, at a distance from the sovereign, will draw, in spite of all the disadvantages of its situation, the whole commerce of which the other is at this day the centre.

The boundaries established between Spain and the United States, and very lately between the English and Spanish possessions, have deprived the inhabitants of Louisiana of their share of the fur-trade, which it must be confessed was not, nor could ever be very important, as the peltry of the south are of but little value, the few skins are of no importance to commerce, as may be seen in the tables of importation of New-Orleans.—Goods are ever to be transported from the Mississippi into the United States, that way.

In these considerations, I have kept no account of the pains, expenses and loss of men, which are inseparable from new settlements in a marshy country, and a burning climate; the invasion of Indians: the insurrection of slaves; the insubordination of the troops; the abuses committed by officers, remote from the sovereign's vigilant eye. All these inconveniences united, or only a few of them, are enough to stop an undertaking, and ruin a settlement. A very important observation is, however, to be made, and that is of some weight. Many of those who will carry their families to Louisiana, observing that the lands are as cheap on the American side, will prefer settling there, even in time of peace; some, because they will prefer the government of that country, others through spite, or to rid themselves from a military government, such as that of Louisiana must necessarily be. That wish must be general in case of a war between France and England, for admitting that the latter maintains her naval superiority (as I have already proved in another place she must, unless France changes her commercial system in order to establish it upon more liberal principles) the mouth of the Mississippi will be blocked up, and the planters in the French colonies will be reduced to the greatest distress, while those of the United States will derive from the war the greatest benefit.

Then it will be, that a great part of the capitals brought from France to Louisiana, will pass into the United States, where are found farms, already cleared, for one half of what it would cost a French planter to clear his: because an American, familiarised from his infancy to the use of the axe, has acquired a dexterity and a muscular strength, which are never obtainded by a man used to other business.

The experience of the past is wholly in support of these observations. Tho' settled for one century, Louisiana has never prospered under the French or the Spanish government. And one half of the commerce of New-Orleans is now carried on with American capitals, under the guarantee of their treaty with Spain. As soon as the French will plant a rival colony, that commerce will be carried on in any other place in the U. States, which the policy of their government may judge proper to encourage.

If the settlement of Louisiana is not advantageous to France, in a commercial view, because it diverts capitals from a much more important channel, it is contrary to her interests in a political point of view. America is of the utmost importance to France, whether considered as a commercial or maritime power. I have explained my opinion fully in this first relation, on another occasion; as to the other, there is no question that an agricultural nation, which, by her industry and her raw materials, is able to procure all the superfluous luxuries of Europe, and whose habits and occupations prevent them from manufacturing for themselves, there can be no question that such a nation must afford a very important market to the inhabitants of the old world.

In this view the commerce of the U. States has been considered as very profitable to England; but when French manufactures shall have obtained all the improvement of which they are capable; when commerce shall be established upon a suitable basis, it will present a much greater variety of articles upon which to support itself than the commerce of England. Woollen articles and hardware are only articles which America receives from England; but France shall furnish not only these, but her agriculture will gain by the sale of her wines, her brandies and her oils. These advantages, added to the relative situation of France and the United States, which removes every suspicion of rivalry between them, both by sea and land, have exhibited France as the natural ally of the United States, to the eye of those who have considered, in the extent of her power, a new pledge of the security of their commerce and their future tranquility. They have done homage to the wisdom of those statesmen who, at the conclusion of an advantageous war, have thought that France would gain more by securing the solid friendship of the United States, than by acquiring a territory which would be for them an object of jealousy, and might again force them under the domination of a people whose yoke they had just assisted them to shake off.

I am not ignorant how delicate it is to foretell political misfortunes, which might result to France and the U. States from the possession of Louisiana and the Flanders by the former. I must either conceal that which truth would have me say, or on the other hand, frighten certain querelous minds, who may fancy they see a threat in my frankness. Nevertheless, a citizen of one of the two nations, and strongly attached to the other, I hope that those to whom this memorial may be delivered, will be able to set a just value on the motives of my conduct, and will see in it nothing but my exertions to remove every subject of dispute between two people formed to assist one another; and although I am too well acquainted with the resources of my own country to dread the power of any of the European nations, it will easily be seen, that I am incapable of conceiving the ridiculous idea of threatening a government which has seen all Europe bend the knee before its power.

I have observed, that France and the United States are in a respective situation, so fortunate as to have no point of collision. They may assist, without being tempted to hurt one another in any manner. This commerce is useful to both nations; this union of sentiments and interests rests upon principles which ought to form the maritime code, and deliver the universe from the tyranny founded by Great Britain which she maintains, and which never will be combatted with success, until the other powers, by uniting, will abridge her means, by transferring to nations more moderate a part of her commerce; and as there is no nation on the globe whose consumptions offers to foreign manufactures resources as vast as those offered by the United States, if we consider with what rapidity this consumption increases, the means which America has of creating a navy when her political situation shall render it necessary, we shall be obliged to own that France must have very strong motives and very powerful, to induce her to abandon these advantages, and change a natural ally, from a warm friend, into a suspicious and jealous neighbor, and perhaps hereafter into a declared enemy.

Experience has proved, that two nations could not be neighbors without being rivals; and if this be true, of two neighboring nations, it may be said with still more truth of a colony formed by a great and powerful nation, removed from the metropolis, and of a people bordering on the territory of the other. The reason of this is plausible; where two nations are neighbors, every thing passes under the inspection of the sovereign; the quarrels are as soon extinguished as kindled; but when the governor of a colony, calculating upon the protection of the metropolis, is guilty of an act of hostility, the wound gets gangrened, before the physician can be called. The offended sovereign, who also thinks that the offender will be so much the more strongly supported, as his nation is more powerful, tries every means, in order to anticipate on the hostilities which he dreads, uses reprisals, and both nations are at war, before any explanation has taken place.

If there be a situation in the world which may be attended with these consequences, it certainly is that of France, when she is in possession of New-Orleans. It is situated in such a manner as to block up the great passage towards the seas, from a great number of states, and a very extensive population which increases rapidly.

A military government is about to be established on the Island. The general, proud, with reason, of the glory of his nation, will cast on every thing that surrounds him a look of superiority; commerce will be degraded; and merchants, subject to the despotism of men who will seek in the laying up of riches, recompense for their privations in the remote and insalubrious country whither they sent. The colony presents no lawful means of growing rich, except those slow and progressive of commerce and agriculture, ill-calculated wealth for soldiers. However vigilant the mother country, she will not prevent at that distance, the vexations which may be exercised. On the other hand, the government of the United States will not be able, in a thousand instances, to restrain the petulance of the near inhabitants bordering on the limits of the Mississippi, to confine their vengeance wholly, and compel them to expect from diplomatic representation a slow justice. Hatred will take place between the two people; the bonds of friendship will be destroyed, and the government of the United States which ever shares the sentiments of the people, will be forced, by its situation, to alter its political relations. Then, for the sake of guarding themselves against their old ally, for a pretended act of hostility, they will form a cautionary connexion with England, which will be sedulous in obtaining her alliance, and will excite her resentment against France; because in that alliance we will see the means of preserving her commerce with America, which she now possesses almost exclusively, securing her colonies to be able, in case of war, to invade the French colonies, and especially of preventing the union of the commerce and navy of France and the United States, upon which alone France can engraft her naval superiority.

It may be asked, why those jealousies which I seem so much to dread for France, have not taken place for England in possession of Canada? First, because Great Britain has prudently separated her territory by a natural limit which prevents the contact of the two nations. While she occupied the western posts, the United States saw her with jealousy, and it is beyond doubt that hostilities and a national hatred would have been the consequence when the increase of American population in that part had taken place; when those forts were given up, numerous symptoms had already manifested themselves.

Secondly, because the usual road of the exports from the United States being made through their own rivers, there is no important communication between them and Canada.

But it is chiefly because Upper Canada is inhabited by American emigrants, who in case of a rupture, would join, according to all appearances, to the U. States, had not the spirit of their government been to prevent the extending of their limits.

But after all, what political or commercial advantage can France receive from the possession of New-Orleans, and of the east bank of the Mississippi, that may balance the loss, which in these two points of view, she will sustain in the rivalry with the United States? The Floridas are a narrow strip of barren land, incapable of defence, in case of rupture, and which cost more than it is worth to guard, garrison, and presents to the Indian tribes. However advantageous N. Orleans might be for the United States, it will be of very inconsiderable value to France, when the foreign capitals shall be taken from it, or a rival city shall be established on the American side. From the best information, I find that one third of the best commercial houses employed in New-Orleans are American. No sooner will a military government be established in the country than all these commercial houses, with the capitals which support them, will pass into the United States, to that place assigned them by the treaty with Spain, or to the Natchez, where every vessel which may go to New-Orleans may be received.—Large vessels from France have already arrived there, and unloaded their cargoes without difficulty, and as the soil is so much the more advantageous as we penetrate further, there is very little doubt this establishment will soon rival that of New-Orleans, when the American capitals shall have been taken out of it.—When the United States shall have declared the Natchez a free port, New-Orleans will be very little as a place of commerce, and only an object of useless expence to France, and an inexhaustible source of jealousy between France and the United States.

The cession of Louisiana is nevertheless very important to France, if she applies it to the only use which sound policy seems to dictate. I speak of Louisiana alone, and by this I do not mean to comprehend the Floridas, because I think they are no part of the cession.—As it can, by this cession, acquire the right of carrying on the Mississippi, a free trade, if she knows how to profit of this circumstance, by a perfect understanding with the United States, she will find markets for a great variety of articles, when she has accustomed the inhabitants of the western countries to prefer them to the English, which she can only obtain by selling them cheaper, and she can only sell them cheaper by interesting the American merchants to sell them, to have the use of their capitals, and by engaging the government of the United States to give them the preference. All this can take place only by the cession of New Orleans to the United States, with the reserve of the right of entry, at all times, free from all other duties than those paid by American vessels, together with the right of navigation on the Mississippi. This would give her vessels an advantage over the vessels of all other nations, will retain and even increase the capitals of New-Orleans, where the provisions for the islands will be bought at the cheapest rate possible, and where the articles of her manufactures will be introduced in the western countries:—The United States will have no interest in preventing it, for every reason of rivalry will be removed. Then France will command respect without inspiring fear to the two nations whose friendship is the most important for her commerce and the preservation of her islands; and all these advantages will be obtained without the expence of establishments, which ruin the public treasure and divert the capitals from their true object.

But if, on the one side, France keeps New-Orleans, attempting to colonize Louisiana, she will become an object of jealousy to Spain, the United States, and England, which powers will not only discourage her commerce, but will compel her to make expensive establishments to secure the possession of it.

In the foregoing observations I have confined myself to observations which presented themselves, without having recourse to subtleties which only serve to mislead the judgement. I have exposed simple facts with candor and with all the simplicity of language. If a reply is made, it will be by pursuing a contrary course. With eloquence and sophistry they may be combated and obscured;—time and experience will demonstrate their solidity.

30 Dollars Reward.

RAN away on Monday the 20th June last, a NEGRO GIRL, called

SALLY,

Lately the property of Mr. William Robertson, of Manchester. She is a tall, spare, black Girl, about twenty years old, stoops much, has very short knotty hair, which she attempts to make longer by platting; her nose turns up and is very thick at the end. Davy and Peter Norton, in Richmond or Manchester, are her uncles, by whom it is probable she is harbored.—She is a good semstress.

I will give the above reward to any person who will secure her in Jail so that I get her again. JOHN GILLIAM.

Prince George, near Petersburg, July 15, 1803.

The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—

SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1803.

Mr. LIVINGSTON.

The memorial of Chancellor Livingston, which is published in this day's paper, may be considered as the chief instrument towards obtaining the cession of Louisiana. We cannot help acknowledging our approbation of the memorial. It will be recollected that this paper has shewn an uniform abhorrence against obtaining that country by force; and we very sincerely rejoice that it has been obtained in a way which ought to give, and we hope will give, general satisfaction.

As the negociation is not complete until it has been approved and ratified by the Senate, it is expected that the President will very speedily convoke the members for the purposse; and we hope that no difficulties or delays will occur.

With respect to the sum of money which has been engaged, we do not know the amount. Peace and good understanding, with the long prospect of enjoying each, appears to be of more consequence than a few millions of dollars, especially when the democratic leaders have abolished so many sources of revenue, which were not oppressive, pretending that the treasury abounded with surplus millions. How this really is, will be seen when the payments are made.

We cannot help expressing our astonishment, that the democrats are so unwilling to allow to Mr. Livingston the merit of having accomplished this important duty. At first they ascribed it to Col. Monroe; but it appears too clearly that *he* had little or nothing to do with it. Being obliged to abandon that ground, they now say that the memorial was written by Mr. Jefferson, and sent to Mr. Livingston; so that his friends, Gallatin and Madison, are entitled to the credit. Poor fellows!—they forget that if this was the case, there was not the least necessity for sending an ambassador extra. unless it was to shew that Mr. Livingston was not fit to be trusted.

We do not intend to go more fully into the subject until the whole truth is known, unless it be to set our democratical friends right as often as they go astray. We are not disposed to detract from the merit of any person who has been concerned in this all-important negociation; and therefore we have not been silent when the demo's have attempted to obscure the merit of Mr. Livingston. It is a conduct so strange, that we cannot pretend to offer a reason for it, and must be content by stopping their career by a simple veto.

LOUISIANA, NEW-ORLEANS, &c.

The acquisition of this country, and the ownership of New-Orleans by the United States, is a very important event in many respects. One of these is, that all lands upon the western waters receive an establi hed and permanent value. It is very evident that there are as many inducements for the cultivation of articles for sale upon the western, as upon the eastern waters, allowing only the difference for the expence and risque of transportation. This difference may be considered as all which really exists between lands of the same quality which are equidistant from James or Potowmac Rivers and the Ohio, and other western rivers.

It will be hereafter prudent for every man who has a growing family to secure a few thousand acres of western land, particularly at the present low prices, even although it should be unemployed twenty years. There is no situation beyond the Alleghany Mountains where a settlement for a single man and his family may not be procured upon a thousand acres. So that even admitting that a purchase should fall upon lands of the least value, the purchaser would not be altogether disappointed.

The lands in the western parts of Virginia are generally very broken; of course they are not so inviting as those which are to be had by going further on the other lands. The Virginia lands are blessed with a climate which ensures health and strength to the inhabitants; while the rich level lands beyond the Ohio, are infested with complaints which are not only destructive to happiness, but have proved fatal to a great many who have emigrated.

The old world shews to us that the people who inhabit the mountainous countries are always the most robust, industrious, intelligent and enterprising.—They have stronger attachments to their liberties, live longer and are more happy, & there is nothing to induce us to believe that the same remarks will not apply to this country. Thus it seems that the choice is between health, independence, vigor of mind and body, on one side; sickness, wealth, debility and langour on the other. Without health, what is all the abundance which is offered by wealth?

A DEFENCE FOR MR. GALLATIN
Concerning the Sale of the Bank Stock.

MR. DAVIS,

I have read in your paper that Mr. Gallatin justified his conduct in selling the Bank Stock at 10 or 15 per cent less than its value, under the pretence that good Bills of Exchange could not be obtained from our merchants, whereby the debt due by the United States in Holland could be paid. I also observed that this excuse was said to be suitable only to that description of merchants with whom Mr. Gallatin was acquainted. And I have lately seen in your paper a dreadful account of one of these sort of merchants, called Capt. Salter. This Captain Salter, aided by Duane, supported by Doctor Leib, Mr. Dallas, and others of the same kidney, had not only become a popular and leading man in Philadelphia, but had undertaken, in the form of resolutions, which were passed at some of their democratic meetings, *to dictate to our president!!!*

All this is said, Mr. Davis, as a preliminary to a defence of Mr. Gallatin, so far as respected the bad credit of the merchants. It is very well known that in the large towns of Philadelphia, Baltimore and New-York, the respectable merchants, who have capital, credit and character, and wish to preserve them, keep the democrats, such as Capt. Salter, at a distance, or if you please, preserve a distance from them. Hence it would happen, when the high priest of democracy made his appearance at either of these places, being bound by his political principles (formerly expressed in the insurrectionary resolutions) to have no intercourse with such characters, it would turn out that his opinons would be formed upon the credit and prospects which were presented by those of his own sect. Capt. Salter, and many others, no doubt, put in their claims for shares of the spoils of government. Gallatin is a cunning man. He pursued a different track. He avoided a promiscuous purchase of bills. The captain, and many other captains and colonels, were thrown out. It would not do for the Messiah to publish the exact truth, because it would have disorganized the democratical plan. He therefore used general remarks, which implicated every merchant of the United States. He put them all into the ditch together.

Upon this ground Gallatin stands acquitted of not selling the shares, or taking the bills of such as his friend Captain Salter—and surely every body will agree that in making up an excuse, it would be very unreasonable to expect that he would tell the exact truth, to wit, that it was anti-republican to deal with the federalists—and it was imprudent to deal with the demo's. "It is a foul bird that dirties, and a foolish bird that betrays its own nest, saith the Proverb." They who do not think this a good defence for the Secretary of the Treasury, may offer a better if they can.

A MERCHANT.

We are sorry to learn that the claim of our state upon Great-Britain, for provincial funds lodged in the bank of England before the revolution, has lately come before the chancellor of the kingdom, and a judgment given against us. Our demand was for about 250,000l. sterling, or one million one hundred thousand dollars. (U. S. Gaz.

—MARRIED—

On Tuesday evening last, PETER TINSLEY, Esquire, to Miss MARIA BROWN, daughter of John Brown, Esq. —all this city.

NEW-YORK July 8.
FOREIGN NEWS.

By the ship Diana, Capt. Hunter, in 29 days from Newry, the editors of the New York Gazette have received Irish papers to the 28 of May. The London dates are to the 25th.

These papers contain nothing of a pacific nature. Nothing but war appears to be thought of; and the most active preparations are carried on both in France and England. Privateers have been fitted out and sailed from different ports in France. Several captures have been made of French vessels by British cruizers. Orders have been sent by the English government to capture all Dutch vessels. The Batavian government is to be overrun by French troops—an army, it is said, of 80,000 men is immediately to possess it.

A convention has been signed between the courts of Russia and Sweden, by which the frontiers are, for the present, left in the same situation as before. Preparations for war were immediately put a stop to.

An interesting debate, took place in the British House of Lords, the 23 of May, on the subject of his Majesty's message. An address to his Majesty was carried, approbatory of the measures adopted by Him, and of their readiness, to "concur in the measures best calculated to call forth the spirit and resources of the British nation, in support of the honor and dignity of his Majesty's crown—the rights and liberties of the people, as well as every other consideraton which can be dear to them, as a free, and independent nation."

Price of Stocks, at London the 24th May—3 per cent. consols money 58 1-2 5-8 1-8 7-8; for account 58 3-4.

LONDON, May 21.

This morning arrived a mail from Holland, and two from Hamburgh.

According to intelligence from Vienna, 40,000 Austrian troops are to be deatched to Italy, to cover the frontiers of Dalmatia, Istria, and the Venetian Territory.

The French army in the neigbourhood of Nimeguen is stated to be daily augmenting. Great movements have been also observed amongst the Prussian troops Westphalia.

The accounts from Italy repeat that a French and Italian army is assembling on the frontiers of the Papal States.

An Envoy Extraordinary from the Landamman of Switzerland to the First Consul, has set out from thence for Paris.

M. Portalis, with his lady, left London for Paris yesterday morning, about half after six o'clock.

Apprehensions are entertained in Holland, of a war beteween the Bey of Tripoli and the Betavian Republic.

We learnt yesterday by the Dutch mail, that an embargo is laid upon the vessels of all nations in the port of Fluthing.

The departure of Lord Whitworth was known at the Hague on the 25th, and occasioned the deepest consternation. The funds fell upwards of 5 per cent. French troops are pouring into Holland, which is menanced with the greatest distress, if not with total ruin.

Letters received at Genoa from Marseilles, announce, that a frigate sailed from Toulon, on board which was a Commissary of Commercial Relations (or consul) who goes to reside at Cairo. The commissary General of Police for the same city has given notice by public advertisement, that it would be prudent for the present to suspend any commercial adventures destined for America, and to take suitable precautions in regard to such as might be intended for the neighbouring countries.

The military movements for the defence of the coast have already commenced.

Orders have been issued, to stop and send into British ports all Dutch vessels.

Thursday morning, at nine o'clock, came into Plymouth, the Vrow Constantia, Dutch ship, from Surrinam to Amsterdam with a valuable cargo of cotton, coffee, indigo, &c. detained pursuant to orders from government, and sent in there by the Doris, of thirty-eight guns, Capt. Pierson.

An express arrived in town last night, stating that Lord Nelson sailed yesterday forenoon from Portsmouth in the Victory to take the command in the Mediterranean.

Lord Kieth has arrived at Sheerness and has hoisted his flag on board the Zealous.

Sir James Saumarez struck his flag on Thursday at Sheerness, and sailed in the Kite, Cap. Pipon. He has received his commission of Commander in Chief on the Jersey and Guernsey station.

All the large Dover and Sandwich cutters are hired by Government, to be attached as cruisers to the different squadrons.

Our letters from Brighton state, that near 100 privateers have already sailed from the French ports of Cherbourg and St. Maloes.

By a gentleman who arrived yesterday at Helvoetsluys, we learn, that two French frigates lay off that port with their sails bent ready to put immediately to sea.

May ...22 evening,—Orders have been sent to India, both over-land and by a vessel of war, announcing the renewal of hostilities, and conveying directions for the occupation of Pondicherry, &c.

Two French officers have lately made their appearnce at Constantinople and have excited considerable notice. They pretend to be charged with secret commissions, and propose to remain for a length of time in that city.

Letters from the Hague state, that the French troops in the Batavian Republic are to be augmented to 80,000 men, and that they are to be commanded by General Victor. The english squadrons continue to cruise off the Texel and the Meuse, and will stop any ship coming in, or going out.

The Minister, is reported, will on Friday announce his intention of contracting for a loan, not to exceed twelve millions. It is likewise said, that he will then give notice of a lottery, to consist of one hundred thousand tickets.

Yesterday consols fell about three-fourths per cent.

Parliamentary Intelligence.

In the House of peers, on Fridry last Lord Borringdon moved for an account of the shipping and and effects belonging to any of his Majesty's subjects seized and detained by the French, from the signing of the Treaty of Amiens to the 8th March, 1803—with and remonstrance respecting same made by our court, and the answers of the French Government thereto—2dly, an account of the representation made on [illegible] of the British court to the governm[illegible] of France, with respect to the arrest of captain D'Auvergne, and the answers thereto—and 3dly, he moved for a copy of the *contre project* returned from France since the departure of Lord Whitworth.

Lord Pelham acceded to the propriety of the first of the Noble Lord's motions, and said there could be no objection to laying before the House the documents required thereby—the others he resisted, as improper, observing particularly on the *contre project*, that it did not come in that official form warranting its disclosure, and cautioning the House against entertaining any opinion that it would be admissible on the part of of the British Government, or lead to any negociation.

Lord Borringdon felt the fairness of the objections, and withdrew the other two motions.

Earl Fitzwilliam then proposed a series of motions for other documents necessary to the preparation of the House for discussion on Monday.—The papers demanded were similar to those moved for by Mr. Grey on Thursday.

To the production of many of the papers Lord Pelham acceded.

On the question being put on the first of Lord Fitzwilliam's motion, the Noble Lord expressed his confidence that this country had nothing to fear from the menaces of French invasion, unless it was to be effected in a *supernatural* way, which seemed to be so seriously apprehended by a Noble Earl on a former night.

Earl Stanhope (to whom this allusion applied) repeated what he had advanced on a former day relative to the scheme communicated to the French Government for destroying our shipping.

The Lord Chancellor left the woolsack and observed that he knew not of what stuff that man could be made who, after reading the papers on the table, could doubt that this country had a just cause of war against France.

Earl Fitzwilliam agreed to withdraw his motion, and the house adjourned to Monday.

In the House of Commons, the same evening, an interesting conversation took place upon the transactions that had taken place since Lord Whitworth's departure from Paris. In answer to a question whether since the departure of Lord Whitworth from Paris any fresh communication had been received?—Lord Hawkesbury replied, that, "after his Lordship had left Paris it was communicated to him, while on his journey, in an unofficial way, in a way that gave no positive evidence that it came from the French Government, that an arrangement might be made, by which this country should keep Malta for the number of years required, provided the Fr. Government should at the same time, occupy Otranto and Tarentum. He need not state, that his Majesty's Ministers could not accede to such a proposition with the good faith which Great Britain always observed to other countries, and that was that only practical proposition which had been made. With regard to the mediation of Russia, it was perfectly true that in the last moments of the Negociation, a message did arrive from Petersburgh with instructions to state that the Emperor of Russia was not then disposed to interfere in the differences between Great Britain & France, yet to express his wishes for the continuance of Peace. But it did not appear that the Emperor of Russia had sent any instructions to bring the question of a mediation to any distinct point whatever; and under these circumstances it appeared to him that it could only tend to a delay which must be highly injurous to this country."

Lord Hawkesbury stated, "that Mr. Talbot was not left at Paris, nor, as far as he knew, M. Portalis in London, for the purpose of conducting any negociation whatever. The former was left to take care of different papers belonging to the Embassy, and also with a reference to the British subjects who could not immediately leave Paris."

May 24.

Extract of a letter from Plymouth, May 22.

"Last night arrived in the Sound, the French brig La Margaretta, Jean Faures commander and owner, from Bordeaux, bound to St. Maloes, laden with salt, captured on Tuesday last by his Majesty's ship Acasta, of 38 guns, in the Bay of Biscay. The Acasta is attached to the channel fleet; she also captured a Dutch dogger, but also parted company with her two nights ago. It appears that there are a number of privateers fitting out in France, especially in Bordeaux, and many of them nearly ready for sea; among them is the famous ship privateer Bounce, which ran through the whole of the last war, and was uncommonly successful."

Sir S. Smith has taken a rich French merchantman, and sent her into the Downs.

An embargo was laid on all the shipping of Antwerp on the 16th inst.

DUBLIN, May 23.

Last night arrived the London papers of Tuesday, which are almost entirely occupied with the debates in the House of Lords, on his Majesty's Message.

By some regulations which took place in the House of Commons, we are prevented from laying their proceedings before the public as full as we could wish;—but the SUN has given an account, which is as follows;—

"We shall ever lament the circumstance which deprived our reporters of obtaining seats yesterday in the House of Commons. This was in consequence of a new regulation with respect to the time of opening the gallery door, the inconveniences and misfortune of which, as far as the reporters and the country are concerned, we have reason to believe will not occur again. The exclusion, however, was common to all the papers, and in consequence no part of the proceedings of that House has appeared in any morning paper of this day.

"Mr. Pitt's speech, which has been noticed to us by several members of Parliament, lasted about an hour and an half, and is admitted by persons of all parties, to have exhibited one of the greatest efforts of the human mind ever witnessed within the walls of the Senate. It was heard throughout with the most anxious attention, and the applause it received in every part was only interrupted by the eager desire universally felt that not a syllable should be lost. At the close of his speech, the House gave vent to their feelings, and loud and repeated shouts of applause continued for some time after he sat down.

"Mr. Grey spoke next, and most judiciously began his speech, by stating the great disadvantages under which he rose, after the strength of the argument and the burst of eloquence which the House had just heard.

"The Speakers were Lord Hawkesbury, who moved the address, Mr. Erskine, Mr. Pitt, Mr. Grey, who moved an amendment recommending the seizing the first opportunity of again making peace, Lord Castlereagh, Mr. Wilberforce, Mr. C. Yorke."

NOTICE.

In the case of EDWARD JACKSON, a Bankrupt.

WHEREAS a commission of bankruptcy, founded upon the act of the Congress of the United States, passed on the 4th day of April, 1800, entitled, "An act to establish an uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," hath been awarded and issued against Edward Jackson, late merchant of the county of Randolph, but now of the county of Harrison, and he being declared a bankrupt, is hereby required to surrender himself to the commissioners in the said commission named, or a major part of them, on Tuesday the 22d day of July, and on Wednesday the 17th and Saturday the 27th days of August next, at the commissioners' office in the city of Richmond, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of each day, and make a full discovery and disclosure of his estate and effects—When and where the creditors are to come prepared to prove their debts; and at the second sitting to choose an assignee or assignees of the said bankrupt's estate and effects; and at the last sitting the said bankrupt is desired to finish his examination; and the creditors are to assent to, or dissent from, the allowance of his certificate. All persons indebted to the said bankrupt, or that have any of his effects in their hands, are not to pay or deliver the same but to whom the commissioners shall appoint.

Robert Brooke,
Secretary to the Commissioners.

Commissioners' Office, Richmond, July 16, 1803.

NOTICE.

In the matter of MANSFIELD WATKINS, *a Bankrupt.*

THE creditors who have proved their debts under a Commission of Bankruptcy against Mansfield Watkins, are hereby notified that the Commissioners named and authorised in and by the said commission, will meet at their office in the city of Richmond, on Saturday the 23d day of this month, (July) where they are requested to attend in order to choose an Assignee or Assignees of the said Bankrupt's estate and effects, in the place and stead of Luman Bishop, the Assignee heretofore appointed.

ROBERT BROOKE,
Secretary to the Commissioners.

Commissioners' Office, Richmond, July 16, 1803.

ADVERTISEMENT.

This is to forewarn all persons from taking an assignment of a bond or specialty of mine to John Dogged, of King William county, given as I believe for the payment of twenty pounds, as the consideration for which the said bond was given has not been complied with by the said Dogged. I also forewarn the said Dogged from selling, and all persons from purchasing of him, a Negro that he has of mine, named JIM, for whom he has a bill of sale or some conveyance made by me, but the conveyance was made for the purpose of securing the payment of the said bond and upon no other consideration.

MARY RENNOLDS.

King William, June 25th, 1803.

115

Hungars Parish,

IN the county of Northampton and ſtate of Virginia, having become vacant by the death of the late Rector, Dr. McCroſkey, the Veſtry of the Pariſh, through their Church Wardens, have an opportunity of offering to a Miniſter of the Proteſtant Epiſcopal Church, this valuable Glebe.

This Glebe, to which is annexed 12 valuable Lives, contains 1600 acres of land; has been managed with a foſtering hand by the late occupant, and will be found by his ſucceſſor in a ſtate of neatneſs and repair highly honorable to his taſte and attention. The improvements conſiſt of a good old faſhioned brick dwelling houſe, with all neceſſary outhouſes, in good repair—an excellent garden, with orchards of various fruits, of choice ſelections. The ſituation, on the waters of the Cheſapeake, is airy and healthy, and in point of beauty and convenience, exceeded by few in the ſtate. The beſt evidence which can be offered of its value, is the handſome profits which have ariſen to its occupant, from its poſſeſſion. This Glebe having accrued to the Pariſh under the deviſe of an individual, the veſtry are bound by the terms of that deviſe to induct a miniſter within ſix months from the death of the late incumbent, which will be on or before the 20th day of October. In the mean time, they will be ready to hear all thoſe who wiſh to become candidates.

Richard Dunton, } Church
Nathaniel Holland, } Wardens.

June 14, 1803. 3tn.

FOR SALE, BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

A few Pipes of

Cogniac Brandy,

Of the firſt Quality—Fourth Proof.

WM. WISEHAM.

June 20, 1803.

FOR SALE,

My TRACT of LAND,

IN King and Queen county, and five miles above Weſt Point, containing five hundred and twenty five acres, pleaſantly ſituated on the banks of Mattapony River; the land is level, very productive, and one half thereof cleared, with a handſome and commodious brick dwelling houſe, and every neceſſary out houſe, in good condition, highly ornamented with Locuſt, Lombardy Poplar, &c. there are alſo valuable orchards of choice fruit, and ſeveral convenient ſprings of excellent water; there is no ſituation that receives more benefit from the water than this, which abounds with porouſes, and other wild fowl.—A further deſcription is ſuppoſed to be unneceſſary, as it is probable no perſon will purchaſe without ſeeing the premiſes.

BENJAMIN HOOMES.

Point of View, July 1ſt. 1803. 4w

GILLIAT & KIRBY,

Have received by the late arrivals from London and Liverpool, their

SPRING GOODS,

with a choice aſſortmet of

IRISH LINEN;

Alſo, a few bales of beſt

TWILLED SACKING,

Which they are now ſelling at their uſual low prices, for CASH or COUNTRY PRODUCE:

May 14, 1803.

NOTICE.

In the caſe of Solomon Emanuel, a bankrupt.

WHEREAS a commiſſion of bankruptcy founded upon the act of Congreſs of the United States, paſſed on the 4th day of April 1800, entitled "an act to eſtabliſh an uniform ſyſtem of bankruptcy throughout the United States," hath been awarded and iſſued againſt Sol. Emanuel, Merchant of the City of Richmond, and diſtrict of Virginia, and he having been declared a Bankrupt, is hereby required to Surrender himſelf to the commiſſioners in the ſaid commiſſion named, or a major part of them, on Monday the 20th day of this preſent month (June) on Friday the 8th and on Saturday the 30th day of July next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of each day, at the Commiſſioners office in the City of Richmond held in the houſe on the croſs ſtreet leading to the Baſin, and then and there make a full diſcloſure and diſcovery of his eſtate and effects; when and where the creditors of the ſaid Bankrupt are to come prepared to prove their debts, and at the ſecond meeting to chuſe an aſſignee or aſſignees of his eſtate and effects, and at the laſt ſitting the ſaid bankrupt is required to finiſh his examination, and the creditors are to aſſent to or diſſent from, the allowance of his certificate. All perſons indebted to the ſaid Bankrupt, or that have any of his effects in their hands are not to pay or deliver the ſame but to whom the commiſſioners ſhall appoint.

ROBERT BROOKE,
Secretary to the Commiſſioners.

Commiſſioners Office
Richmond 27th June 1803.

Valuable Property,

(Which has been formerly advertiſed, and the ſale poſtponed, becauſe a ſufficient number of the commiſſioners could not conveniently attend on the former day day of ſale)

FOR SALE,

At Amherſt courthouſe, by public auction, for ready money, on Monday the 18th day of July next, being court-day, in virtue of a decree of the Hon. the High Court of Chancery, holden in the city of Richmond, in favor of David Roſs, complainant, againſt John Old, defendant,

Two Tracts of LAND,

In ſaid county, belonging to ſaid Old—THE one containing 120 acres, more or leſs; the other 3 acres, containing a valuable mine of iron ore.—Alſo, all the right and title of the ſaid John Old, in and to certain entries of Land made by him, adjacent to the two tracts aforeſaid, or either of them. The decree of the court and mortgage will be produced at the ſale for the ſatisfaction of the purchaſers.

David S. Garland,
John Wiatt,
Geo. Dillard,
John Chriſtian, } Comm'rs.

Amherſt, June 4th, 1803. 12t

The SUBSCRIBER,

HAS for Sale at moderate prices, 3d. 4d. 5d, 10d. and 20d. nails, wrought and cut.

Cotton Cards by the Box aſſorted.

10 by 12, and 9 by 11, window Glaſs.

New England Rum by the Hhd. & barrel.

Bar and Sheet Iron.

SHOES of different qualities, and a general aſſortment of Patent Balances, which (as Agent for the Patentee) he conſtantly keeps and ſells for the ſame prices as they are ſold at the Manufactory.

E. W. Rootes.

June 10, 1803.

UNION TAVERN.

THE ſubſcriber wiſhes to inform the public that he is now in poſſeſſion of that well known ſtand, ſo long and ſo juſtly conſidered the moſt elegible in town, for the purpoſe for which he intends it; its ſituation as a Coffee-Houſe, ſtands unrivaled, from its convenience to the Poſt-Office; its contiguity to the Capitol, muſt always render it an object to thoſe gentlemen who have public buſineſs to tranſact, while its elevated ſituation in the moſt deſirable part of the city, under the hill, will, he hopes, ever make it agreeable to ALL who conſult their own comfort. Theſe local advantages joined to the ſtrict attention which he intends always to beſtow, will, he flatters himſelf, inſure him that proportion of the public patronage, which it ſhall be his conſtant ſtudy to deſerve.

J. H. LYNCH.

Richmond, Feb. 22, 1803.

NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP OF

Adams and Fiſher,

WAS on the 12th of laſt month, diſſolved, by mutual conſent. All thoſe having claims againſt that concern will apply to James Fiſher for ſettlement; and thoſe indebted will make immediate payment, as no further indulgence can be given.

RICHARD ADAMS.
JAMES FISHER.

Richmond, April 4, 1803.

JAMES FISHER

HAVING purchaſed the ſtock of goods belonging to Adams and Fiſher, intends carrying the buſineſs on for his own account. The aſſortment of goods is equal to any in that line.

STOLEN

OUT of the ſubſcriber's ſtable, on the night of the 21ſt April laſt, a BAY MARE, about 14 hands high, and about 8 or 9 years old, has ſtriped hoofs, with a few white hairs round one of the hind hoofs, a ſtar in her forehead, intermixed with brown hairs. She is perhaps one of the fleeteſt nags for a quarter of a mile in this ſtate; trots and gallops remarkably well, and carries her tail very ſtrait. A reward of twenty dollars will be given for delivering the ſaid Mare to me, living in Eſſex county, or for ſuch information as ſhe be obtained; and on conviction of the thief, and recovery of the Mare, fifty dollars.

JOSEPH BOHANNON.

Eſſex county, June 24, 1803. 3mp

1300 Pieces of

NANKEENS,

FOR SALE.—Apply to
JOHN HENRY.

Richmond, 10th May, 1803.

Richmond, June 18, 1803.

All persons having claims

againſt the eſtate of William Harris, deceaſed, late of Charles City county, are deſired to bring them forward, properly authenticated, to the adminiſtrator, on or before the 20th of December next at which time it is my intention to make a final ſettlement of the Decendent's Eſtate: All perſons indebted to the ſaid Wm. Harris, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment. This advertiſement will be plead in Bar againſt all claims that are not rendered by the time above menioned.

Thos. Harris, Admr.

NOTICE.

THE commiſſioners in the caſe of Rees Jones a Bankrupt, intend to meet at the Eagle Tavern in the City of Richmond, on Wednesday the 27th day of this preſent month (July) for the purpoſe of Signing a Petition to be preſented to the Judge of the Diſtrict of Virginia for a Certificate of Diſcharge; when and where the creditors of the ſaid Bankrupt are requeſted to attend, and aſſent to, or diſſent from, the allowance of the ſame.

CHARLES SPENCER, }
ROBERT BROOKE, } Com'rs.

Richmond, July 6th, 1803.

22

Juſt Received,

A conſignment of firſt Quality

IRISH LINEN.

S. P. Braddick.

TO BE RENTED,

FOR one or more years, and poſſeſſion given at next Chriſtmas, the HOUSE and PLANTATION, belonging to the Eſtate of the deceaſed Major Stephen Southall, about 4 miles from this City, at preſent in the occupation of Alexander Stuart, Eſq. containing ſix hundred acres, nearly one third of which is cleared, and produces fine crops of corn and ſmall grain.

The houſe, built of brick, affording a fine ſummer retreat to ſome healthy Citizen of Richmond, may or may not be included in the rent of the Plantation. For terms or particulars enquire of the Printer, or of

GEORGE F. STRAS.

The ſubſcriber offers for ſale the following

LANDS,

In the ſtate of Kentucky:

ONE valuable Tract, containing 4,500 acres, lying on the waters of Benſon's and Hammond's Creeks, within five or ſix miles of the ſeat of government.

One other Tract of 3,500 acres, on Kentucky River, oppoſite the town of Peterſburg, and within twelve miles of the ſeat of government.

One other Tract of 2,250 acres, near the falls of Green River, and adjoining the town of Vienna. This is land of excellent quality, and well adapted to the culture of cotton.

Alſo, one other Tract on the waters of Green River, in the neighborhood of Rough Creek, containing 6,500 acres of very good cotton land; and 2,500 acres on Licking River, near the upper Blue Licks, of very good quality.

One third of the purchaſe money will be expected on making deeds, and the remainder in two annual payments.

The ſubſcriber alſo offers for ſale, and may be ſeen at and in the neighborhood of the B. Green, from 30 to 100 very likely SLAVES, in *families compleat*; among them there will be ſeveral valuable tradeſmen and houſe ſervants. Thoſe negroes cannot be delivered ſooner than the laſt of October next, and for them ready caſh will be expected.

He alſo offers for ſale three Engliſh STALLIONS, (to be delivered any time after the firſt day of Auguſt next) equal, if not ſuperior, to any that has been brought to America, and a few BROOD MARES, COLTS and FILLIES, of the moſt approved blood, whoſe pedigrees will be warranted. Ready money will be expected for thoſe alſo.

☞ All perſons having claims againſt the ſubſcriber, will pleaſe to make them known; and ſuch as are indebted to him on his onw private account, or on account of John Hoomes & Co will be ſo obliging as either to pay what they owe by the firſt day of October next, or to give certain aſſurances that their debts will be paid immediately after, or ſuits will be brought in the courſe of that month againſt all who fail to comply with this requeſt, without reſpect to perſons.

The ſubſcriber alſo begs leave to inform ſuch gentlemen as have been good enough to breed from his horſes this ſeaſon, that it will be out on the firſt day of Auguſt next, and that his want for money at that time compels him to aſk it as a particular favor, to pay up for their mares by that day, or the higheſt ſum the horſes are advertiſed at will be demanded.

John Hoomes.

Bowling-Green, June 26, 1803. 6w.

Richmond County Court, May the 3d, 1803.

Lang, Comber, & Co. *Compl'ts.*
Againſt
Thomas Fiſher, and Charles Davis, merchants, trading under the firm of Fiſher and Davis; Robert and William Hipkins, and Robert S. and William A. Hipkins, trading under the firm of Robert S. Hipkins, & Co. *Def'ts.* } In Chancery.

THE defendants Fiſher and Davis not having entered their appearance and given ſecurity according to the act of aſſembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this ſtate: It is ordered that the ſaid defendants do appear here on the firſt day of the next term, and anſwer the bill of the complainants; and that a copy of this order be publiſhed in ſome newſpaper printed in the city of Richmond for two months ſucceſſively, and a copy alſo poſted at the front door of the courthouſe; and it is further ordered, that the ſaid defendants Robert and William Hipkins, and Robert S. Hipkins & Co. do not pay, convey away, or ſecrete, the debts by them owing to, or the effects in their hands of, the ſaid Fiſher and Davis, until the further order of the court in the premiſes.

A Copy—Teſte,
8tp. B McCARTY, C. R. C

ALL perſons having claims againſt the eſtate of NELSON BERKELEY Eſquire, deceaſed, late of Airwell, in the county of Hanover, are requeſted to make them known to the executors, as they mean ſoon to make a final ſettlement of their accounts, and to give up to the Legatees what aſſets may remain in their hands.

THE EXECUTORS.

June 6, 1803. 12aw6t

HUGH J. CRAWFORD

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

Per the ſhip Ritſon, from London, and now offers for ſale, at his Medicine Store, a general aſſortment of

Medicine, Paints, Perfumery, &c.

THE whole of which were ſelected with particular attention by himſelf, and will be found freſh and of a ſuperior quality. Having purchaſed them with money, he is enabled to diſpoſe of them at reduced prices for Caſh, or on a ſhort credit to punctual cuſtomers.

Richmond, Feb. 8, 1803. 6awtf.

LAND FOR SALE,

THE ſubſcribers offer for ſale, that valuable and well known TRACT of LAND at Goode's Bridge, upon Appomatox, in the county of Cheſterfield, whereon the late Col. Francis Goode reſided, containing about 1050 acres.

The eligibility of its ſituation upon the river; the fertility of the ſoil; its nearneſs to market, either by land or water carriage; the order of the plantation, which is ſufficient to work fifteen hands; and the conveniency and elegancy of the buildings, added to a thouſand other advantages, are ſuch as render this valuable eſtate an object truly worthy of the attention of the public. Any perſon wiſhing to view the land, will be ſhown it by applying to Mr. Robert Goode, jun. reſiding on the premiſes.

This land may be treated for privately until the 6th day of October next, at which time, ſhould it not be diſpoſed of, it will be offered to the higheſt bidder, at public ſale, upon the premiſes.

Terms, one third caſh, and the balance in one and two years; to ſecure which a truſt deed will be required.

ROBERT GOODE, }
TH. HARRIS, Jun. } Ex'rors. of col. F. Goode, dec'd.

June 27th, 1803. 12aft10

Note. The land will be ſold all together or divided to ſuit purchaſers. Poſſeſſion, in any caſe to be given at Chriſtmas, with liberty to ſow ſmall grain.

FOR SALE,

At the dwelling-houſe of the late Colonel Hugh Nelſon, in York-Town, at public auction, on the 18th of July next, certain articles of the perſonal eſtate of the ſaid decedent,

CONSISTING of Mahogany Tables, a remarkably fine Harpſichord, with an uncommon number of ſtops, Bedſteads, Mahogany and Japan'd, with Curtains; Table Cloths, a Deſk and Preſs, Carpets, China and other articles. Caſh will be required for all ſums not above 20 dollars; for ſums above that, 6 months credit will be allowed; bond and ſecurity being given before the articles are delivered.

JUDITH NELSON, Executrix.

June 17th, 1803. 3t.

May 2, 1803.

James River Company.

AT a meeting of the Preſident and Directors of the James River Company, on the 2d July, 1803,

Reſolved, that the Treaſurer pay to the ſeveral Shareholders, a dividend of ſix per cent. on each ſhare for the laſt ſix months.

Extracts from the minutes,

Robert Pollard, Clk.

3w.

Richmond County Court, May the 3d, 1803.

William P. Tebbs & Co. *Compl'ts.*
Againſt
Thomas Fiſher and Charles Davis, merchants, trading under the firm of Fiſher & Davis, Robert S. Hipkins & William A. Hipkins, merchants, trading under the firm of Robert Hipkins & Co. and Robert and William Hipkins, *Def'ts.* } In Chancery.

THE defendants Fiſher and Davis not having entered their appearance and given ſecurity according to the act of aſſembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this ſtate: *It is ordered*, that the ſaid defendants do appear here on the firſt day of the next term, and anſwer the bill of the compl'ts; and that a copy of this order be publiſhed in ſome newſpaper printed in the city of Richmond, for two months ſucceſſively, and a copy alſo poſted at the front door of the court-houſe: *And it is further* ordered, that the defendants Robert Hipkins & Co. and Robert and William Hipkins, do not pay, convey away, or ſecrete the debts by them owing to, or the effects in their hands of, the ſaid Fiſher & Davis, until the further order of the court in the premiſes.

A Copy—Teſte,
8tp. B. McCARTY, C. R. C.

Richmond County Court, May the 3th, 1803.

William P. Tebbs & Co. *Compl'ts.*
Againſt
Thomas Fiſher and Charles Davis, merchants in trade under the firm of Fiſher and Davis, Daniel Atwell and John Smith, merchants in trade under the firm of Atwell and Smith, *Deft's.* } In Chancery.

THE defendants Fiſher and Davis, not having entered their appearance and given ſecurity according to the act of aſſembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the Court, that they are not inhabitants of this ſtate: It is ordered, that the ſaid Defendants do appear here, on the firſt day of the next term, and anſwer the bill of the Complainants; and that a Copy of this order be publiſhed in ſome newſpaper printed in the City of Richmond, for two months ſucceſſively, and a Copy alſo poſted at the front door of the Court houſe: and it is further ordered, that the Defendants Atwell and Smith, do not pay, convey away, or ſecrete the Debts by them owing to, or the effects in their hands of, the ſaid Fiſher and Davis, until the further order of the court in the premiſes.

A Copy—Teſte,
8tp. B. McCARTY, C. R. C.

Virginia:

In the High Court of Chancery for the diſtrict of Richmond, March 18, 1803.

Between

Duncan Roſe, ſurviving executor of John Baniſter, deceaſed, Plaintiff,
And
Patrick Corran and Martha his wife, which ſaid Martha is the executrix, &c. of Theodorick Bland, junior, deceaſed who was the executor of Theodorick Bland, the elder, deceaſed, and Samuel Perkins, Defendants.

THE defendants Patrick Curran and Martha his wife, not having entered their appearance and given ſecurity according to the act of aſſembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this country; on the motion of the plaintiff by his council, it is ordered, that the ſaid defendants do appear here on the firſt day of September term next, and anſwer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in ſome newſpaper in the city of Richmond for two months ſucceſſively, and poſted at the front door of the Capitol in the ſaid city.

A Copy—Teſte,
Peter Tinsley, C. C.

Virginia:

In the High Court of Chancery for the Richmond Diſtrict, May 17, 1803.

Between

William Long, only acting executor of the teſtament of Alexander Brydie, deceaſed, Plaintiff,
And
James Richard Miller, Patrick Hart, and William Maclure, of the city of London, merchants and partners, under the firm of Miller, Hart & Company, William Brown, John McCredie and Boyd Miller, formerly Boyd Darby, merchants and partners, under the firm of Wilham Brown & Company, Defendants.

THE defendants James Richard Miller, Patrick Hart, William Maclure and Boyd Miller, formerly Boyd Darby, not having entered their appearance and given ſecurity according to the act of aſſembly, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff by his council, It is ordered, that the ſaid defendants do appear here on the firſt day of September term next, and anſwer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in ſome newſpaper in the city of Richmond for two months ſucceſſively, and poſted at the front door of the Capitol in the ſaid city.

A copy—Teſte,
PETER TINSLEY, C. C.